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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
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KING, REED & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

STATE CAPITAL.

Mines and Mining.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.

Uniform School Taxes.

FEMALE SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

No Tax on Parsonages

IMPORTANT INSURANCE BILL.

(Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, February 8, 1871.

SENATE.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

Mr. DAVIS, from the Printing Committee, reported a bill for public printing, providing that it shall be given at the rates prevailing in Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, and Philadelphia, to be determined by the Auditor General. The general sureties of the State Printer to be $30,000, and moved its consideration. Disagreed to, Mr. White opposing.

MINES AND MINING.

Mr. TURNER from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported a bill for the regulation of bituminous coal mines. Ordered to be printed.

MT. WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.

Mr. PURMAN introduced a bill incorporating the Western Pennsylvania Classical and Scientific Institute at Mount Washington, West moreland county.

LOAN AUTHORIZED.

Mr. ANDERSON—authorizing the Liberty School District of Pittsburgh to borrow fifty thousand dollars.

Supplement to the act consolidating Pittsburgh wards for educational purposes, which establishes five teachers' institutes in the city.

EXEMPTED FROM TAXATION.

Supplement to the act exempting mortgages in Allegheny county from taxation, which exempts ground rents also.

ROAD LAWS EXTENDED.

Mr. GRAHAM extending Penn township road laws to Indiana township, Allegheny county.

UNIFORM SCHOOL TAXES.

Supplement to Common School Law, which provides assessment of uniform rates of school tax, all over the Commonwealth, of two mills on the valuation of property, all to be paid into the State Treasury, and the State Treasurer to apportion the same among different counties, in proportion to the number of children in schools, Assessor's returns to be made to the State annually. The schools to run at least five months every year. Ordered printed.

FEMALE SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

The bill authorizing the election of female school directors came up as the special order, on its final passage.

Mr. EVANS moved an amendment, striking out "female taxpayers" and inserting "female citizens." Lost.

Mr. PURMAN moved as indefinite postponement. Yeas, 16; nays, 15.

The bill passed finally—yeas, 19; nays, 13.

The nays were: Messrs. Albright, Brodhead, Davis, Dechert, Dill, Findlay, Knight, Miller, Osterhout, Petriken, Purman, Randall and Wallace.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

Mr. DAVIS called up the public printing bill.

Mr. WHITE moved an amendment that all the public printing, whether ordered by heads of departments or otherwise, shall be done at the rate at which the State printing was let.

A general discussion ensued, and the amendment was lost by 16 to 16.

Mr. OLMSTEAD moved a substitute, providing that hereafter all public printing shall be done under the terms of the Act of 1858 and supplements, except such work as the Auditor General shall certify cannot be done under said contract, and in such case shall be awarded first to Philadelphia and Pittsburgh printers. Defeated.

THE BILL DEFEATED.

The bill was then killed by a vote of 15 to 16. Adjourned to 3 P. M.

INSURANCE BILL.

In the afternoon Mr. DAVIS' general insurance bill was the special order. This bill classifies the companies as follows:

First—Fire and Marine.

Second—Life Annuity and Trust.

Third—Health and Accident.

Fourth—Fidelity and safe deposit.

Fifth—Plate glass and steam boiler.

Sixth—Live stock and thief detecting.

They are also divided into joint stock, joint stock and mutual, and mutual. None of the third, fourth, fifth and sixth classes shall organize on any other than the joint stock, or joint stock and mutual plan. General powers are given to all companies organizing under the act for mutual companies, except in the second class. They cannot appoint agents or transact business beyond the State. The powers of money investments are described at length. Stock or other securities must be ten per cent. of their market value more than the sum insured thereon. The manner of incorporation in the organization is prescribed. The Auditor General to have a general supervisory power in organizing companies, and in enforcing the law. The Companies to report to him. Existing companies must conform to the act. Agents are liable, and false statements punishable by fine and imprisonment. An abstract of the annual report to be published in the State newspaper every January or February. The Auditor General has power of inquiry, and may take proceedings in cases of impairment and insolvency. Foreign insurance companies must have an actual paid up capital of two hundred thousand dollars exclusive of assets deposited in other States for security, and must consent to our State laws, and shall pay as a tax on the gross receipts, to be licensed annually, and as provided by existing law. The Auditor General receives numerous fees.

AMENDED AND POSTPONED.

The bill covers forty-three large printed pages, was read in Committee of whole and amended in many minor points, and postponed for further consideration.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE.

A Telegram dispatch was received from the President of the New Jersey Senate, announcing that State as having by resolution, designated Philadelphia as a place of the Centennial Anniversary of the Fourth of July, which created enthusiasm.

LIST OF TAXABLES.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth transmitted a list of taxables from every county, except Fulton, most of which are in some way defective.

DEBATE ON THE STATE PRINTING BILL.

The debate on the state printing was existing.

Senator DAVIS read a bill which authorized the lowest qualified bidder at the letting last Tuesday, to do the state printing for the next three years. This was intended to favor McLaughlin, of Philadelphia, and cut out Burr, of Pittsburgh.

TACTICS.

Senator Buckalew immediately saw the situation and opposed it. As Wallace appeared for his brother McLaughlin, Senator Bates, of Beaver, went with the Democrats on every vote, but Buckalew and Albright, of Lehigh, went with the Republicans, and defeated the bill by a vote of 16 to 15. They will endeavor to have the matter reconsidered in the morning, but refuse to consider any amendment which allows new bids on the basis of a new bill. As a Democrat is the lowest bidder, they want to keep it there.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

INCORPORATION OF LEGIONS.

Mr. WARD introduced a bill that the provisions of the act of April 28, 1856, for incorporation of legions, shall be held to apply in future to all spirits distilled anywhere in the United States, as well as those distilled in Pennsylvania.

PASSENGERS EXEMPTED FROM TAXATION.

A bill exempting passengers in Cumberland county from taxation was considered.

Mr. HOBSON moved to add Philadelphia.

Mr. MILLER moved to make the bill general.

Mr. HUMPHREYS and others opposed, and a general discussion on the principle of the measure ensued. Mr. Miller's amendment prevailed.

Mr. STONE moved to confine exemption to an assessed valuation of three thousand dollars. Carried. The bill passed to a second reading.

41ST CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1871.

SENATE.

REPORTS FROM JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

Mr. THUMBULL, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported, with amendment, the House bill to provide for taking testimony for use in the departments. Passed.

Also, without amendment, the House bill providing for the appointment of an additional Assistant Attorney General.

Mr. THURMAN, from the same Committee, reported adversely a bill to allow a criminal to testify in his own behalf in the District of Columbia.

Also, without amendment, the House bill to divide the State of Ohio into three Judicial Districts.

EXPENSES OF THE SOUTHERN COMMISSION.

On motion of Mr. SCOTT the House amendment to the resolution for paying the expenses of the Senate Committee to investigate the alleged outrages was concurred in.

JUDICIAL DISTRICT IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. RICE, of the Judiciary Committee, reported, with amendment, a bill to create a Southern Judicial District in California.

Mr. COLE asked for present consideration.

Mr. THUMBULL, Chairman of Judiciary Committee, objected. Under the objection the bill went on the calendar.

REFORM LEAGUE'S MEMORIAL.

Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial from the Reform League of Philadelphia in favor of legislation of Congress to protect colored people. Referred.

OATH FOR SOUTHERN SENATORS.

Mr. THUMBULL from the Committee on Judiciary, reported favorably the joint resolution to prescribe an oath to be taken by Mr. Miller, as Senator elect from Georgia, providing for the same form of oath as administered to the other Senator from Georgia, Mr. Hill, and other members of the House who had been under disabilities.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE SOUTH.

On motion of Mr. SCOTT an addition of two members was made to the Select Committee on the Condition of the Southern States.

MISSOURI PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mr. BLAIR introduced a bill to grant the State of Missouri all public lands within the state remaining undisposed of, for the benefit of the public school fund of said state. Referred.

OREGON REFUSES THE 15TH AMENDMENT.

Mr. WILLIAMS presented and had read a resolution of the Oregon Legislature, rejecting the Fifteenth Amendment. It denies the right of Congress to interfere with suffrage within that State, and charges that amendments are being forced on States by the dictation of party caucus.

Mr. WILLIAMS said the resolution was indicative of the position to be assumed and the issues to be raised by the Democratic party in the next Presidential election.

Mr. THURMAN denied that any for the benefit of his friend Williams, that it was the intention of the Democratic party to hold a National Convention between now and the next Presidential Election.

Mr. FLANNAGAN moved to refer the resolution to the Special Investigating Committee on Southern outrages. He said it showed that there were men North as well as South who were not ready to endorse and aid in the outrages of the Union, and he would like to extend the present investigation to include all such persons, whether of North or South.

Mr. THURMAN replied that if an investigation was to be made into partisan grievances he did not object, but there was enough to do in the North as well as in the South.

Mr. FLANNAGAN withdrew his motion, to allow Mr. Butler to move to lay the subject on the table. Motion agreed to.

PETITIONS FOR FREE TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. FENTON presented petitions of the citizens of Lewiston, New York, praying for legislation to enable them to secure cheap transportation of breadstuffs from the West to the seaboard at uniform rates throughout the year.

REMONSTRANCE AGAINST REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES.

Mr. POOL presented a remonstrance from qualified electors of the third Congressional district of North Carolina, against the removal of disabilities of Senator elect Vance and Representative elect Waddell. He requested, and it was ordered, that the names to the remonstrance be printed

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, FEB. 9, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
of Pennsylvania,
No. 1304 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January 23, 1871.

In pursuance of the Resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 16, 1870, a State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the number to which each district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on TUESDAY, the 28th DAY of MARCH, A. D. 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee of State Central Committee.

GEORGE W. HAMBRIGHT,
M. S. QUAY,
JAMES W. S. NEWLIN, } Secretaries.
ja27

BONDS at Frankfort 95¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¼@111¾.

WOMAN moves forward in Pennsylvania. Yesterday the august Senate passed the bill allowing representatives of the weaker sex the grand privilege of holding places in school boards as directors. Next let them find places on the Board of Guardians of the Poor for they are particularly well suited for the proper discharge of the philanthropic duties pertaining to the office.

THE tragic end of George A. Benedict, Esq., one of the editors and proprietors of the Cleveland *Herald*, who was among the victims of the late Hudson River railway disaster, will cause much mourning for few western journalists were more generally known and appreciated. He was a gentleman of varied attainments, a ready and forcible writer and a thoroughly trained newspaper man who occupied a high place in the profession.

THE EVENING papers received a dispatch yesterday from Washington, announcing a rumor that the Tennessee had foundered at sea, and that all the distinguished Commissioners to San Domingo had met with watery graves. If true, such an announcement would occasion universal mourning from one end of the land to the other, but the dispatch was probably a wholesale canard gotten up by some enterprising heathen Chinee of journalism to create a profound sensation. At all events the startling rumor lacks confirmation, and its truth is semi-officially denied by later dispatches from the Capital.

WE DO NOT see what good can follow a species of legislation grown of late quite peculiar to Harrisburg, and which is calculated to completely circumvent our courts and set their authority aside in advance of expected opinions. A case is now pending in the Allegheny county Courts with a view of ascertaining whose province it is to collect the State mercantile licenses in these two cities—whether the City or County Treasurer. Before a decision is reached, a supplementary bill to the several acts relating to the subject has been introduced into the Legislature requiring the City Treasurers to collect such tax and ignoring the County Treasurer entirely. It would be at least respectable on the part of the Legislature to delay action on the bill until the Court disposes of the question.

MRS. WOODHULL and others, advocates of Womans Suffrage, are having a hard time in Washington city. Not only were they refused the use of the hall of the House of Representatives for holding a meeting, but Rogers, of Arkansas, actually went so far as to call the attention of the Committee on Rules to the fact that these women have been occupying the room of the Committee on Education and Labor, against rules. We would say that this was very ungallant on the part of Rogers, if the conduct of that member would admit of any such epithet. Mrs. Woodhull et al. are not striving for gallant attentions, but entered into a spare fight on the question of rights. This being the fact, and Mrs. Woodhull, being no more entitled to the use of the room for her pet project than John Smith has to carry on his trade of blacksmith therein, Mr. Rogers was right.

AT THE opening of the Senate, Mr. Speaker Wallace announced a new order, which was printed on pasteboard and fur nished to every Senator, which classified bills which could be received by the Speaker, because, the Courts having power, the Legislature could not constitutionally pass them.

Prominent on this list of tabooed bills were "bills chartering Fire Insurance Companies." No Senator was permitted to offer a bill for that purpose, according to this proclamation of the Speaker

Yet we find, on reference to Tuesday's proceedings in the Senate, *three* bills to charter Fire Insurance Companies were passed. These bills were received by the Speaker, referred to committees, reported back, acted on, and passed—every step, in this process, being in open defiance of the Speaker's order.

It is probably useless to try and stop this tide of special legislation. It certainly seems useless for us to make any stand against it, and it appears equally so for those who have charge of such things at Harrisburg. But, if the constitutional prohibition of such legislation is to be disregarded in both Houses, the Secretary of the Commonwealth and the Governor still remain. Will not *they* look to this? The Secretary of the Commonwealth helped the Speaker of the Senate to make up the list above referred to; and we trust to his scrutiny of the bills which the Speaker's broadwater in the Senate has failed to stop.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

We print to-day another communication from Mrs. Dunne, written with her usual vigor and terseness. We do not propose to lend our columns to a prolonged discussion of the subject of Female Suffrage. We expect to keep our readers informed of the progress of the movement as we do of other movements. This is the duty of the GAZETTE as a *news* paper; but we do not propose to engage in the debate on either side, nor to allow our correspondents to use our columns for a general discussion of the proposed reform. The friends of the cause have established organs of their own, and must look to the GAZETTE only for such reports as will keep our readers informed of their progress. We give place to Mrs. Dunne to-day, because her article is well written, and because we cannot deny her a last word in the friendly duello with our other correspondent, to whom she replies.

BRIDGING THE OHIO.

We see that several bills are pending in our Legislature for charters to erect bridges over the rivers in this vicinity. We hope these bills will be carefully examined, and that the mistake will not be made of authorizing any structure that will even remotely place an obstruction to navigation. While our citizens are strenuously opposing the proposed bridge at Cincinnati, on account of its interference with navigation, it would be sadly oppressive if our own Legislature should carelessly authorize the construction of a similar nuisance at home. We do not wish to be understood as opposing these charters, for we do not know what they contain, but we simply wish to call the attention of our representatives to the fact, and ask them to be careful that the proposed structures shall be sufficiently high over the river channels, and that the piers be so arranged that no obstacle shall be placed to free navigation. Our efforts at Washington to oppose other obstructions, would be vain, if our Legislature should thoughtlessly authorize similar ones at home.

OUR MANUFACTURES.

We publish in another column an extract taken from the London *Times*, referring to American skill and labor, which admits that whilst English manufactures are on the wane, our wares through greater skill and better designs, with greater excellence of material, are taking their place. This admission, while it is only just, coming from such a source, will be cheering news to all of our people. To the capitalist whose wealth is locked up in his mills, and to the humble artisan who depends upon the success of those mills for his support, and that of his offspring, it will be hailed with gladness, as it will prove alike that our enterprise and skill are being daily rewarded, and that our success is not dependent entirely upon the spasmodic contests over a national tariff. Let our wares once be proven to be the *best* that the world can produce, and a glorious future will be before us. We look upon the above quotation as a forerunner of the early acknowledgment that this success will yet be attained. Europe and Asia will one day show their dependence upon Young America, both for their manufactures and their bread. Hail the day!

THAT RESOLUTION.

The action of the Republican County Executive Committee on Friday, in reference to the pledges given for reform, and reduction of fees, etc., by our members at Harrisburg, calling out hem to pass without further delay *some* bill embodying the ideas promised last fall, was in our judgment entirely unnecessary, so far as the intentions of our members were concerned. We have always thought and stated, that our entire delegation would carry out those pledges to the letter, and this apparent effort to urge, or goad them into doing so, *hastily*, we thought uncalled for, if viewed in the light of a *goad*. We are informed that the resolution was not so intended, but its author, understanding that an impression prevailed among our representatives, that some differences of opinion had grown up here in reference to this subject, deemed it wise to inform them and the public that no such differences of opinion existed, that the party adheres strictly to its promises and that they should be carried out by the adoption of some measure without unnecessary delay.

If such an impression did prevail at Harrisburg, then the resolution was right, and the Committee did well in passing it. But so far as our delegates were concerned, we know that they did not need any reminder, and that before the close of the session, the promised action would have taken place. We do not think that *haste* is necessary in this matter. Let whatever is done, be done after careful thought and study, then it will likely be well done, and all clamor on this subject will be ended. But if a bill is enacted which will prove defective or inoperative, the clamor of "how not to do it" will go on, and the party will be charged again with unfaithfulness. We say to our members, first find what is wanted by the people, then pass the best bill that can be written, and in this way they will prove that their pledges were not mere idle words.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A GERMAN READER: To succeed the German Course, by Prof. A. H. Edgren, Professor of Modern Languages and Lecturer on Elocution in Allegheny College, and author of "A German Course." Published by Harper and Brothers, New York.

Professor Comfort succeded so well in his first text book that very few words of commendation are now necessary. This work is intended to follow his "German Course," which has established his reputation as an authority in this field of scholarship. The selections have been carefully made from the best German writers, embracing history, biography, geography, and general literature. The book is arranged too, to give the greatest variety, and also explanatory notes and references are attached to elucidate difficult passages and idioms. The indexes are copious and gives the names of the authors and classifies the table of contents. All that is proposed by Professor Comfort is clearly established, and we wish this volume to have an extensive sale.

HISTORY OF LOUIS XIV. By John S. Abbott, author of "The History of Napoleon Bonaparte," etc. Published by Harper & Brother, New York.

Whatever may be thought of Mr. Abbott as a historian, he is certainly a very fine writer, and makes even an unpopular subject have a cheerful look. The points of the eventful career of Louis are portrayed in a masterly manner, exposing elements of character and the inner life of his Court of the most startling kind. It is a work that young people may read and receive much historical information. The illustrations add much to the interest of the work.

FIFTEEN YEARS. A picture of the last century. By Taivi, Mrs. Theresa Robinson. Published by D. Appletos & Co., New York.

Lovers of fiction will find this work one of much interest. The characters are strongly drawn, and have quite a German smack. No doubt the work will have an extensive sale, as it is of that type of thought so popular in these days

THE TOBE MASTERS. EACH AND BEETHINGTON. Published by the New England Conservatory of Music.

The admirable arrangement of this series has been commended before. In this volume we have lessons of a musical character of much value to young people, under the pleasant guise of romance. The idea is a happy one, of combining instruction with entertainment and romance, and we hope the publishers will find the undertaking profitable.

GOLD AND NAME. By Marie Sophie Stewart. Published by Lee and Shepard, Boston.

The highly commendatory note of Christine Nilsson, the Swedish singer, of the author of this work, will add interest to thousands. It is a story of fascinating interest, and develops the genius of the writer in weaving the characters so gracefully together. The style is simple and straightforward.

SHAKESPEARE'S COMEDY OF THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. Edited With Notes. By W. J. Rolfe, A. M. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York.

This English classic has been prepared especially for school and home reading, in the same form that Greek and Latin classics are edited for educational purposes. The notes are valuable, and many of them original, while every source available has been brought into requisition for the others. Brief as the work is, it will be much prized by the lovers of this comedy, and will add additional fame to the author, who has done much good service to the cause of education.

SUBURBAN SKETCHES. By W. D Howells, author of "Venetian Life," and "Italian Journeys." Published by Hurd & Houghton, New York.

There is an indescribable charm in the writings of Mr. Howell. In both of his former works there is such beauty and life-like freshness in his style that beaten tracks and familiar places fairly glow under the magic power of his pen. These "Suburban Sketches" develop the rare versatility and genius of this prince of essayists. Common-place things are clothed with beautiful language, and sparkle with flashes of humor.

Poems. By Bret Harte. Published by Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston, Mass.

Few poetic writers of the day have attained popularity in such a brief space of time as Mr. Bret Harte. Some of his poems are gems, and sparkle with passages of humor and satire. The happy blending of the humorous and tender, influences the reader everywhere. The poems present the highest form of contrast, and indicate the wonderful genius of the author. The poems under the head of "In Dialect," are rare specimens of characterizations—instance "Jim," and "Plain Language for Truthful James." The reader must however, keep in view that the moral tone is of a type that is not worthy of imitation.

ARTHUR BROWN, The Young Captain. By Rev. Elijah Kellogg. Published by Lee & Shepard Boston.

The author of this interesting story has written quite a number of popular books, such as the "Elm Island Stories," "The Hard Scrabble." This is the first volume of the Pleasant Cove Series, to be completed in six volumes. In this story we have strongly illustrated the principle of gratitude for benefits received. Arthur Brown, the heroine, gives a picture of life in this respect, which cannot fail to impress the youthful reader favorably.

KATHIE STORIES. By Mrs. A. M. Douglass. Published by Lee and Shepard, Boston.

In this series of three small volumes, "Kathie Three Wishes," "Kathie's Aunt Ruth," and "Kathie's Summer at Cedarville," we have the episodes of child-life presented in very entertaining language and calculated to impress youthful minds with lessons of value and importance in the formative period of life. We expect this series will find a place in many a family circle of boys and girls.

POEMS: By Lucretia Maria Davidson. With illustrations by Darley. Edited by M. Oliver Davidson. Published by Hurd & Houghton.

Many will appreciate the motive for reproducing the poems of this gifted young woman, who has been dead over forty years. Her brief career was brilliant. One, presenting phases without a parallel. She commenced to write poetry in her fourth year, and died at seventeen. Some of the poems preserved were written when she was nine years old. Her pure, transparent life, and remarkable gifts, will long command the admiration of the lovers of poetry. The introductory gives an interesting sketch of her life. The publishers have brought out the volume in fine style, and worthy of the gifted author.

SAM SHIRK: A Tale of the Woods of Maine. By George H. Devereux. Published by Hurd & Houghton, New York.

The descriptive features of "Sam Shirk" are rather graphic and not overstrained, showing much ability and discernment, and quite true to nature. The molding influences of New England life are plainly manifested, and of a type to command admiration, and the elevated tone of the story is worthy of commendation. We look for a wide sale of the book

BIRTH AND EDUCATION: A Novel; translated from the Swedish of Marie Schwartz. Published by Lee & Shepherd.

This, with *Gold and Name*, is the *avant courier* of a mighty host of productions of the same pen. Madame Schwartz, like Louisa Muehlbach, has been most extraordinarily prolific, but unlike her German prototype, she has not clustered her books all around a few historical promontories. The novel before us is an entertaining, but by no means an artistic production. It is composed of a group of petty plots, which become slightly involved with each other, and as each plot has its hero and heroine, it is not wonderful that in the end the authoress shirks the responsibility of disentangling the knots she has made, by cutting them all with the scythe of death. With few exceptions the important characters in the book are laid in their graves before the last page is reached, and we close the volume with the conviction that, while it is reasonably entertaining, it does not show the handiwork of an artist.

LIPPINCOTT'S BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY—This very able work, very justly styled "Universal Pronouncing Dictionary of Biography and Mythology," by J. Thomas, A. M., M. D., is appearing in numbers. We have received five numbers, which brings the work from H. to L. It is certainly the best work of the kind, and when completed will be valuable for reference. This is only one of many able works in course of publication by this well-known and extensive house of J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, Philadelphia, have sent us "Hide and Seek," "The Yellow Mask," and "Sister Rose," by Wilkie Collins, a writer of great power and wonderful fertility of mind.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

EDITORS GAZETTE: My article on "our girls" going alone to Olive Logan's lecture, has attracted the attention of some one who thinks it to be a duty to "put things in their true light." But as this light seems to be rather dull, and far from illuminating the chief points, i beg of your kindness to accept these lines viewed in suffragean light You say I make a great deal out of very little matter, experience shows that life consists of little things; a snowflake is very little, but accumulated it forms the frightful avalanche. David was young—little, we may say—yet with one stone he killed Goliath. The withholding of the ballot from women is an act of injustice on the part of men, and lowers them in the esteem of those who see in the equal mental condition of both sexes, a divine right established, but infringed by man's physical supremacy. How many of these possessors of physical strength have to acknowledge that the strong mind stands better the test than the strong body, and that they are not deposed, dethroned for mere pleasure, but do it actually themselves by undermining the pillars and strongholds of their positions by actions of injustice and power! There is no vindictiveness on the part of ladies in going alone to lectures, but rather they feel that the absence of generous feelings, of simple acts of justice, as the withholding of equal rights is, is no guarantee for their real welfare. My earnest desire to search and choose the best has not permitted my thoughts to run faster than my pen, and contrarywise, it has led me to go back about *twenty* years, twenty years devoted to education, twenty years of experience—here I may safely say, the past reminds us of the future. The weed has long been sown, England's women have been at work since twenty, thirty years to arrive at a success, which no doubt will eventually crown their efforts. Have you read so little about these efforts made, that you think it is the little clique of Suffrageans here in Pittsburgh, which assumes alone the responsibility of the reform? If all the Pittsburghers would rather lose their thrones, than see their mothers and sisters vote, it would matter very little. This reform movement is actuated by higher powers; divine Providence seems to favor it, and nor you, nor I can resist its immutable decrees. Your conclusions are certainly yours, for your answer shows that you did not understand any figurative phraseology. It is no bold assertion of mine but simply the statement of an observing mind, to pretend that in the future many women, nearly all, will feel able to go alone to lectures, they will go in the full enjoyment of independence, the declaration of which has been signed last week and presented to Congress; sustained by a body of ladies belonging to the noblest, purest, most gifted of the United States, supported by a large number of the members of Congress and in the face of such evidences where will you go with your friends, all regarding suffrage with abhorrence, where will you go when some morning you are awakened by the announcement that Congress has enfranchised women." Will you then meet your fate or go to some Utopia of your own, or confess that we did not understand or say with the rest of the opponents: "I always thought it would come to this." Our girls will have the good sense to avoid the lonely spots you mentioned when going alone to lectures, you may trust them with so much judgment, and our girls will have laws made for those of your mentioned ruffians who can beat to be stronger. If the mental ambition of man and woman are believed to be equal, why create differences which cannot be sustained by logic, for the *mind* having been declared masculine by the most scrutinizing savants, no difference can possibly be established in its life's work, and must even in the machinery of politics and the offices of the States be associated to produce a perfect harmony and ensemble. This is very dear to my mind having studied the different laws existing for males and females where the latter have always the disadvantage where "our girls" are not only classed with "idiots" and lunatics, but with *felons*. I will not accuse the correspondent of ignorance, but must say he ignores entirely the well-known fact that "our girls" are by law classed with idiots, lunatics and felons. I had mentioned with a certain natural delicacy but one, the most harmless of titles of our companions in misfortune, and the correspondent tried to ignore it, and unhesitatingly stated that I gave the title idiots to "our girls." Love for logic, desire to instruct and correct misrepresentations lead me to point out to your correspondent the mistake he or she made. As for ridiculing the Suffragists, you would have to ridicule three-fourths of the ladies of the United States, not excepting the wife of our President, the wives of governors of different States, together with the most gifted of the land, and undertaking which would kill and bury the correspondent under his own weight of ridicule. This movement is past ridicule. Stern earnestness is on its brow. The well conducted houses and homes of the ladies' suffragists, the solid, practical education given by them, the judicious minds of our lady lawyers and doctors, whom I saw turn out good cooks and housekeepers, when circumstances demanded it, are solid, striking evidences condemning the little-mindedness, the want of energy in the opponents of the cause, who fall in with the small spite of weak minds, who rather speak disparagingly about their own sex than rising up with them to aspirations benefiting humanity.

Had the correspondent been a silent listener to a conversation taking place between some young ladies going to a college in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, as I was a few weeks ago, he or she would have a very different and more progressive idea of the opinions of "our girls" as was developed in the answer of the correspondent. To me it gave the impression that "our girls" are all for progress—for excelsior! The day franchise will be proclaimed there surely will be joy here on earth and in heaven; the martyrs and victims of physical strength who have suffered for centuries past will join in prayer and thanksgiving and gratitude to God the Eternal for having done away with "Might over Right."

MRS. P. DANSE.

DEPRESSION IN ENGLISH TRADE.

The Trade of Birmingham—American Competition.

[From the London Times, February 5.]

At Birmingham the Chamber of Commerce has just reasoned out very sensibly the cause of depression in the metal trades, and the report hits the truth at once by speaking of the "prosperity" which preceded the late panic as "artificial." Five years ago a profusion of capital was invested in "new furnaces, new iron works, and new manufactories," and it has been the fashion to suppose that all these promising establishments were ruined simply by the collapse of commercial confidence. But the fact is that production could not have been maintained at the new rate. There was no sufficient demand for the products which these new concerns were prepared to furnish So long as there was capital which was willing to let itself be absorbed in them at a loss they might have contrived to live, but no longer; and the same may be said of other industrial companies established by the score elsewhere. They never really represented prosperity of trade, but only immoderate speculation. No manufacturing business can be supported except by a market, and the market can only be preserved by the popularity of the goods produced. At this moment Birmingham is losing its old markets. *A few years ago it used to supply the United States largely with edged tools, farm implements, and various smaller wares. It does so no longer, nor is the cause to be sought merely in the American tariff. It is found that the manufacturers of America actually supercede us, not only in their own, but in foreign markets and in our own colonies,* and the Birmingham Chamber has the sagacity to discover, and the courage to declare that this is owing to *the superiority of American goods.* Something, of course is due to the action of trade unions and the artificial enhancement of wages.

"If the wages of our artisans are to be very much more, and their hours of labor very much less, than those of the workman in other countries with which we have to compete," it will be impossible, says the report, for us to maintain anything like a monopoly of trade. This is clear, and yet it is acknowledged that the price of labor is not the ruling element of the question. High as are the wages of an English artisan, those of an American artisan are higher still, *and yet the manufacturers of the United States can import iron and steel from this country at a heavy duty, work up the metal by highly-paid labor, and beat us out of the market after all with the manufactured article.* How is that to be explained?

The Americans succeed in supplanting us by novelty of construction and excellence of make. They do not attempt to undersell us in the mere matter of price. Our goods may still be the cheapest, *but they are no longer the best*, and in countries where an ax, for instance, is an indispensable implement, the best article is the cheapest, whatever it may cost. Settlers and emigrants soon find this out, and they have found it out to the prejudice of Birmingham trade. Here, surely, "panic" has nothing whatever to do with the result. *Neither confidence nor capital could restore a market lost by inferiority of products.* If the Birmingham manufacturers desire to regain their trade, they must improve the quality of their goods. The question is not, as the report confesses, essentially one principally a question of wages. It is not the price of labor which is operating to our disadvantage. The true cause of our defeat must be attributed "to the greater aptitude of many of the foreign workmen, and to their intelligence, which induces them to seize every opportunity of improving their manufactures." This is plain speaking, and we concur entirely in the conclusion ultimately drawn by the Birmingham Chamber, that if these questions were more closely studied "by trade societies, which are now influencing so injuriously the manufacturing industry of the nation, it would be the greatest benefit to the whole community." Unfortunately, these are precisely the "questions" which trade unions treat with systematic disregard. They concern themselves about one object only—the extortion from employers of the greatest amount of wages for the least amount of work. In their eyes that is the single aspect of the bargain between masters and men. As to the trade itself—its maintenance or extension—they leave that to the care of others.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Hon. S. F. Russell is the candidate favored by the Bedford *Inquirer* for successor to Judge Alexander King.

THE Hillsboro, (Ill.) *Democrat* has at the head of its columns the name of Hon. Sidney Breese for President in 1872.

FOUR hundred women of the Illinois Normal School have sent a remonstrance to Washington against woman suffrage.

THE Temperance movement in Boston is spreading rapidly it is said. It is carried on on what is called the Washingtonian plan.

THE Newport *News* says that the voice of the people is unmistakably in favor of the re-election of Governor Padelford of Rhode Island.

THE New York *Evening Post* says British gold has become threadbare; which may be the case, but its possessors have not, in proof of which see the editors of said *Post*.

EIGHT of the twenty-two members of the Minnesota State Senate, and fifteen of the forty-eight members of the House, were born in New York. Not one of either House is a native of Minnesota.

IT is generally conceded in Iowa that the next United States Senator must come from the northern part of the State Judge Wright and Mr. Howell, the present Senators, are residents of the extreme Southeastern corner of the State.

A colored printer in the office of the Galesburg *Republican* is going to Alabama to run for Congress in the Huntsville district. He is going two years before the election, in order to get a good start. His name is Jefferson Turner.

MR. SARGENT, of California, asks Congress to sell some government land in that state at the minimum rate, with the view of thereon planting a Chinese colony, who in turn will plant tea as an experimental competition with Japan and China.

EMILE DE GIRARDIN, in a pamphlet entitled "The Hundred Days," relates a conversation which he had on the 5th of October with M. Glais-Bizoin, a member of the Bordeaux section of the provisional government. To Girardin's representations Glais-Bizoin replied: "Be easy, and entertain no anxiety. I will have my head cut off if, before the 31st of December, Paris has not been relieved by the Loire army, which is already three hundred thousand strong. I tell you this quite seriously, and you may repeat my words." We have not heard whether Glaisin is yet headless.

PURE OLD APPLE BRANDY.

Possesses in a high degree the tonic and stimulant powers which should characterize "Pure Brandy." It excites the appetite, invigorates digestion, moderately increases the temperature of the body and the force of the circulation, and operates in fact as a general corroborant, and is a specific in all cases of pure debility of the digestive organs, or requiring a general tonic impression. Dyspepsia, Atonic Gout, General Debility, are among the many affections in which it has proved useful. Sold by

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) street.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE SEASON.

Thousands regard the winter as a season of trials: and the truth is, that if there is a weak point in the system winter is pretty sure to find it out Constitutional tendencies to disease generally aggravated by damp and cold. (Rheumatism sometimes lies perdu all the summer and fall, to pounce upon its victims in the season of cold.) As a means of fortifying the body against all the diseases which prevail most extensively in winter, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters cannot be too urgently recommended. There would be fewer cases of the pulmonary complaints tending to consumption, if all feeble systems were invigorated during the season with a course of this inestimable vegetable tonic and alterative. Constipation, indigestion, torpidity of the liver, and a general sluggishness of the secretive organs, very generally prevail at this period of the year. To all these ailments experience (the most trustworthy of all mentors) teaches us that the Bitters is a reliable remedy. Warm clothing is a good external defence against atmospheric cold and moisture, but vigorous activity in the vital organization which generates heat and delivers it to the surface, is also essential to health, and this activity is secured through the operation of the Bitters. The skin sympathizes with the stomach, and if digestion is regular and perfect, the exterior circulation will be brisk, and damp and cold may be encountered with comparative safety.

Johnson's Rheumatic Compound.
Sellers Imperial Cough Syrups.
Lindsays Impr'd Blood Searcher.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

No medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, &c., has gained such a wide spread reputation as JOHNSON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND; it is without doubt an invaluable medicine. Testimonials have been received from *rich and poor, learned and unlearned, civilian and soldier*, while physicians recommend it and use it in their practice.

1871. ESTABLISHED 1835.

SELLERS IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP,

We beg to call to the minds of our readers that this season of the year, above all others is the one in which they are liable to COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, &c., whilst the LITTLE ONES are in constant danger of that most *alarming* and *fatal* of all diseases, CROUP.

It is, therefore, necessary that every family should provide a positive remedy, one that is ready for use at all times.

SELLER'S COUGH SYRUP won will find a sure and speedy remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, and all diseas. s arising from them.

LINDSAYS BLOOD SEARCHER.

The Blood is the very fountain of life; therefore, if we wish to restore health, we must first purify the blood, and to insure continued health *keep it pure*. LINDSAY'S BLOOD SEARCHER is the safest and most effectual medicine for obtaining this desired effect, is always safe and the most delicate can use it.

THESE REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. Prepared only by

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
1TTHS No. 43 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRATES.
GRATES.
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector
STOVE AND GRATE.
Which Stand Without a Rival.

The WELLMAN STOVE is furnished with the "REFLECTOR GRATE," and possesses all the advantages of an open fire place; it is specially adapted to houses where the flues are too small to admit a grate, and affords all the comforts of a CHEERFUL OPEN FIRE.

1st. As a radiator of heat it has *double* the intensity of any other grate.

2d. It is ventilated through the most cleanly—no soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary grate, proves a disagreeable nuisance to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economiser of fuel—there being an actual saving of at least 25 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is set on castors, is cleanser, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the grate fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 3d avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODWIN, 226 Federal street, Allegheny; or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine the Wellman. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.
del1

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Popular Prices
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
At 50 cents,
Ladies' Balmoral Skirts,
FULL SIZE—A GREAT BARGAIN.

At 87½c., Ladies' Gored Cloth Skirts, Embossed Border.
At $1.50, Ladies' Gored Cloth Skirts, Rich Embossed Border.
At $1, Ladies' Kid Gloves, an extra good bargain.
At 12½c., Gents' Shetland Merino Socks.
At 18½c., Fine Damask Towels, Turkey Red Border.
At 12½c., all Linen Huck Toweling.
At 86c., Fast Colored Dark Calicoes, extra good for price.
At 25c., All-Wool Cassimeres, a decided bargain
At 75c. Black Waterproof Cloth, a good article
At 12½c., Bookfold Barred Flannels.
At 18¾c., double width Dark Poplins, very cheap
At 37½ and 50c. All Wool Poplin Plaids.
At 37½ and 50c. Black Alpaca Lustres, extra good for the price.

VELVETEENS
AND
SATINS.
New Flowers and Ribbons.
Lace Collars and Linen and Lace Collars.
Infants' Embroidered Waists.
Infants' Embroidered Robes.
AT
The Lowest Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine our Goods & Prices
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.
RICHARD S. BREED.....JOHN J. HENDERSON
R. E. Breed & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CHINA,
Glass and Earthenware,
BRITANNIA
AND
Silver Plated Ware,
TABLE CUTLERY.
No. 100 Wood St.
SKATES!
SKATES!
I have one of the finest assortment of SKATES in this market, consisting of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys'
Rink, New York Club, and Wood Top Skates.
I have the BARNEY & BERRY RINK and CLUB SKATES, silver and nickel plated, and they are really a beautiful Skate, just the article for a nice Christmas or New Year's present. The above Skates will be sold at the *very* lowest prices. Call and examine Prices before purchasing and be convinced of the above assertion. 48

JAMES BOWN'S,
de24 126 WOOD STREET.

GEORGE B. HILL,
BROKER.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
MONEY TO LOAN
On Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages.
COR. THIRD AVENUE AND WOOD STREET.
ja21:F&T-TH3 PITTSBURGH, PA.

LEATHER,
Hides and Oil,
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.,
No. 128 Second Avenue,
(Near Smithfield street.)
de5:17 PITTSBURGH, PA.

137 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, February 1, 1871.
NOTICE.—Messrs. SCOBIE, REED & SMITH this day succeed me in the Seed and Implement business. I earnestly recommend the new firm to the patronage of the public.
W. W. KNOX.

SCOBIE, REED & SMITH,
(Successors to W. W. KNOX.)
137 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
DEALERS IN
SEEDS AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
fe6:dAT

BOOK AGENTS MAKE $80 to $200 per month, by selling
Great Fortunes
And How They Were Made. By J. D. McCabe, Jr. New, fresh and original. Profusely illustrated and beautifully bound. It shows how a poor school master made $50,000; how a poor, half-blind sailor became a great banker; a butcher's apprentice the wealthiest man in America; an unknown mechanic a millionaire, with many more such examples; how energy, talent and patient industry have always met with success when properly exerted; how money can be made honestly and without sacrifice of principle. Send for Circulars, with full description and terms. Address GEO. MACLEAN, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, or E. HANNAFORD & CO., Cincinnati and Chicago. ja16

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
WAGNER, LEECH & CO., Pittsburgh.
McHENRY, LEECH & CO., Philadelphia.
PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1871.
We have this day formed a Copartnership as Brokers and Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its products. Warehouse, Delaware River Philadelphia.
A. R. McHENRY, Sr., Philadelphia.
RICHARD T. LEECH, Philadelphia.
ja16:Q30 L. WAGNER, Pittsburgh.

MULES AND HORSES
FOR SALE.
15 two yr KENTUCKY DRAFT MULES.
15 ROANS and BETSY PIT MULES.
5 two yr DRAFT HORSES.
5 Light DRIVING HORSES.
For sale by
S. B. SMITH,
24 Corry street,
de23:26 Allegheny city.

L. ACCOCK, MAWTHORN & CO.,
TIN PLOUGHERS and Manufacturers of all kinds of Galvanized Iron Cornice, Window Caps, Brackets, Vestibules, &c. Contracts taken in any part of the country for Roofing Cornice and Tin, Copper or Sheet Iron work. P. O. 230 Office 9 Fifth street, Allegheny City, Pa. ap5:dly

STRAYED—NOTICE—Five Stray HOGS were brought to my premises, Union Hotel, Irwin avenue, Allegheny city. The owner can have the go by paying costs. &c.
P. McGRADY.
fe7:dAT

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOW PRICES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
Marseilles Quilts.
Heavy Honeycomb Quilts.
White and Colored Table Damasks.
Sheeting Muslins, all widths.
Pillow Case and Shirting Muslins.
SHIRT FRONTS,
Plain and Embroidered—latest styles.
DRESS GOODS.
Japanese Robes.
Black and Colored Dress Silks,
Shawls, Skirts, Skirts, Underwear.
Cassimeres and Flannels of all kinds.
AT
ATTRACTIVE PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

SECURITY! JUSTICE! ECONOMY!
Life Association
OF AMERICA.
West Pennsylvania Department.
OFFICE:
100 Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH.
ANTHONY M. COCHRANE,
JAMES M. MACRUM, } Managers.
THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, organized in St. Louis, in June, 1868, has already attained the proportion of a NATIONAL INSTITUTION.
Its plan of HOME INVESTMENTS—by which the Trustees of every Department invest the funds thereof—gives a sense of security to those insuring, that cannot otherwise be realized. Hence it is everywhere welcomed as a LOCAL INSTITUTION—all the advantages of which it combines with those resulting from its extensive field of operations.
The JUSTICE of the principle of HOME INVESTMENTS—giving every community the use of the money it invests in insurance—is universally acknowledged.
Nor less is ECONOMY a characteristic of this ASSOCIATION. It has actually secured two-thirds of its *earliest* business at about one-third the cost of the *ordinary* business of most other companies; and the ECONOMY would be still more strikingly apparent, if the comparison were made with their *earliest* business.
Hence, for these and other reasons, the greater DIVIDEND PAYING POWER of the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, and consequently the greater CHEAPNESS and SECURITY of insuring in it will at once be manifest.
The plan of the LIFE ASSOCIATION is universally approved by business men in all sections of the country.
"Success is the Best Criterion."
THE ASSOCIATION
In a little over two years has attained an annual income of
$2,342,944.65.
Insurance in force Dec

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits. no8tssu

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. JOHNS & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, February 8, 1871.

The street continues to be well supplied with paper, ranging in quality very much according to the differing opinions of lenders, who have grown careful of late.

Considerable first class paper has been discounted within the week at 9@10 per cent. Railroad paper, with bond collaterals, in fair sums, at each of the rates named, has found ready buyers, and more would be taken at the same rates.

The Bond market was quited. There are no transactions to report.

Bank stocks are more freely offered, and a concession from previous quotations would probably be accepted.

The miscellaneous list, Bridge, Gas, Insurance and Oil Stocks, quiet, with few stocks on the market.

The New York market was steady. Gold without change. Government Bonds, ¼ per cent higher in some instances, but the general list is dull.

Railway market more active, and a slight advance accomplished throughout. Express stocks seem to be in favor for the time, as may have been noticed by our readers, in the steady rise in United States and Adams.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices,

	Tuesday.	Wed.
Bonds—1881	113¾	113¾
5-20—1865	110¾	111¾
" 1865	110¾	110¾
" 1865 new	109¾	109¾
" 1867	109¾	109¾
" 1868	109¾	109¾
10-40s	109¾	109¾
Currency 6's	111¾	111¾
Gold	111¾	111¾

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	95¾	95¾
Erie	39¾	40¾
Reading	97¾	98¾
Lake Shore	93¾	94¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	104	1 [illegible]
Rock Island	103¾	104
Chicago & N. W.	74¾	75
Do. Preferred	86¾	86¾
St. Paul, Common	52¾	53¾
" Preferred	74¾	74¾
Fort Wayne	92¾	92¾
Do. Preferred	74¾	75
Ohio & Mississippi	28¾	28¾
Ohio 6's	97	97
West. Union Telegraph	45¾	46
Adams Express	67¾	68¾
U. S. Express	44¾	44¾

The street continues to be well supplied with paper, from "fair" to Number One, but tenders are so extremely close that sales are not readily made. First class Railroad paper with collaterals, has been placed in large sums at 9 per cent.

Closing quotations as received by James T Brady & Co:

Gold	11¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1865	9¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	13	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	9¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	10¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	9¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	10¾	U. P. R. R.	79¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	10¾	C. P. R. R.	93¾
U. S. 10-40	9¾	Cy. Funding	9¾

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette]

NEW YORK, Feb. 8, 1871.

Gold steady at from 11¾ to 11¾. Loans from 3 to 5 per cent. Clearances $25,000,000. Exports $398,000; of this amount $120,000 was in double eagles. Government bonds opened steady. At the close there was a slight advance in price on 5-20s of '67 and '68 and 10-40s, the balance being very firm at about morning prices. The Treasury awards $2,000,000 as follows: from 107 85-100 to 108 23 100. Stocks dull all day; little change in anything. At the close the market was steady. Lake Shore and Ohio rather dull, and Central and Union Pacific bonds strong and active. Money easy at 6@5. State bonds very dull, with a little advance in Tennessees and North Carolinas; issues closing rather weak.

Sterling Exchange 9¾.

Coupons '81 113¾; 5-20s '62 111¾; do '64 110¾; do '65 110¾; new do 109¾; do '67 109¾; do '68 109¾; 10-40s 109¾; currency 9s 111¾; Missouri 6s, Tennessee old 67¾; do new 66; Virginia 6s, new 62; do old 68¾; North Carolina old 67¾; do new 36.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph 46¾; Quicksilver, 24; Mariposa, 8¾; do preferred, 18; Adams Express, 67¾; Wells & Fargo do, 38; American do, 60¾; United States do, 69¾; Pacific Mail, 45; New York Central, 95¾; Erie, 39¾; Erie preferred, 74¾; Hudson, 104¾; do preferred, 123; Reading, 97¾; Michigan Central, 117¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 103¾; Northwestern, 75; do preferred, 86¾; Rock Island, 103¾; New Jersey Central, 107; Fort Wayne, 92¾; do preferred, 74¾; Wabash, 53½; do preferred, 76; Fort Wayne, 98; Terre Haute, 28; do preferred, 54¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 28¾; do preferred, 50; Illinois Central, 132½; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, 163¾; Chicago & Rock Island, 104¾; Toledo, 104¾; Wabash, 53¾; C. C. & I. C., 82; Baltimore & Ohio, 45¾; Lake Shore, 93¾; Illinois Central, 132½.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, February 8, 1871.

APPLES—The receipts are increasing somewhat but with a good demand and limited supply, prices are well sustained, $4.25@5.50 per bbl for fair to prime, and $6.00 for choice.

APPLE BUTTER—The demand is better but prices remain unchanged, 70@75 per gallon, for good to choice.

ASHES—Common Soda, 4 cts; Refined do 4¾; Pearl Ash, 9¾; Potash, 7¾.

BUTTER—Strictly prime roll is in moderate demand and may be quoted at 28@30; common and inferior is in good supply and exceedingly dull.

BROOM CORN—6@6 cts and dull.

BEANS—$1.90@2 per bushel.

BRIMSTONE—Small sales at 3@3½c.

CANDLES—Sperm 45@50 cts.

CHEESE—New York Goshen quoted at 17; Ohio Goshen at 16; Factory, 13@15¾; Western Reserve, 13@15.

COMMERCIAL—Is quoted at 85 per bushel, for small lots in store.

CARBON OIL—Is steady but unchanged, brought cts. for standard brands in a jobbing way.

CHEESE—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at 9½; Refined Colzine at 90¾ per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—Are in demand at $6@6.50 per bbl, delivered.

CRANBERRIES—In fair demand but there is a continued wide range in price, $1.25@3 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches scarce but not quotably higher; quarters, 9@9½; halves, 18@ 20. Apples, quite low for to good; 5½@9 for sliced. Blackberries, 16@17c.

DRIED MEATS—The market is almost bare and the season may be regarded over; the inquiry is very meagre.

EGGS—Fresh cannot be quoted above 25@ 26c. Pickled, continue very dull and may be quoted at 18@20.

FEATHERS—We are reported sales of No 1 live geese feathers, to the trade, at 75, may be quoted at 80 in small lots.

FLAX—There is a steady local demand, and while the market is steady there is no change in prices. The western markets are also steady with a demand. We quote: Timothy to speak at $7.00@7.25 for spring; $7.50 @7.75 for choice Minnesota; $7.00@7.25 for red Timothy, and $7.25@7.50 for white. Rye Flour firm at 6¾.

GRAIN—The market for Wheat continues weak with no change in quotations. Corn is firmer. $1.20@1.30 for new and $1.40@1.45 for white; the latter are reported as being pretty well all engaged. Oats nominally the same, but not so urgent as it has been recently. Oats is steady demand and limited supply though unchanged. Wholesale buying and selling—Barley for small lots in store. Some dealers regard Oats as being a safe investment and they are not likely to be cheaper at quotations. Bar Corn is scarce and wanted, though the demand is mainly for small lots; we continue to quote at 90@95, as a jobbing way. Wheat is dull and good mixed is being offered at 65, in elevator without finding buyers. Rye is still offered at 80@85, and market almost bare. Barley dull and unchanged; nigh for spring and low for fall.

GROCERIES—The grocery market is steady and fairly active, though devoid of anything particularly new or important, excepting a slight advance in molasses and sugar. Sugar of 9@10cts per gallon at New Orleans, within the past few days.

Coffee—Rio, 23; Prime, 24; Good, 25; Fair, 27; Roasting, 28@30.

Sugar—New Orleans, White Honey, 9; Sugar House, 8; Brown, 7½; Silver Drip, 8; Loaf, 12; Crushed, 12; Powdered, 11½; prime, 11½; good, 11; fair, 10; Porto Rico Sugars 11½@12; Cuba, 10@11; Demerara, 11½@12c; Molasses—New Orleans, 80@85; A Cuba, 70; Muscovado, 60@65; Sugar House, 50; Syrup, 90; Rio—Fair, 20½; Extra C, 19½; C, yellow, 18; Java—Mocha, 31@33; Good, 28@30; Fair, 26@27; Prime, 24@25; Laguayra, 24@25; Maracaibo, 23@24; Costa Rica, 23@24; Jamaica, 23@24; Singapore, 23@24; Santos, 23@24; Java, 30@32; Mocha, 31@33; Rio, 20@25; Laguayra, 23@24

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

To the Public.

Parties wanting help or employment of any kind, or desiring to buy or sell real estate, rent houses, &c., &c., will do well to avail themselves of the "Wanted," "For Sale" and "To Rent" columns of our first page as the surest, best, cheapest and most expeditious mode of supplying their wants. The GAZETTE goes into over 11,000 houses every morning, and as each number is read probably by five persons it is no exaggeration to say that these "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Let," "Lost and Found" and "Boarding" advertisements come under the eyes of fifty-thousand persons daily. This is a circulation which no other paper in the State, outside of Philadelphia can boast of, and as the larger the circulation the greater the benefit derived by advertisers, it is unnecessary to urge the superior advantages which the GAZETTE offers.

Regular Meeting of the Allegheny Councils to-night at 7 o'clock.

Mr. W. C. Carey, a former resident of this city, was one of the persons who lost their lives in the accident on the Hudson River Railroad.

Killed—G. W. Hovis, a stone mason, was run over and instantly killed by a train of cars on Monday night on the Oil Creek Railroad, at McClintockville.

Alderman Bowden, of Allegheny, yesterday granted a warrant for the arrest of Nicholas Murphy, of Reserve township, charged on oath of Jacob Kohen with assault and battery.

Appointment—Mr. A. J. Young has been appointed Postmaster at Port Perry in this County, vice J. Hood, resigned. Mr. Young is a respectable citizen and will make a good officer.

One of the Men who has been employed at the Academy of Music, for several weeks past, fell from a wagon Tuesday night and was severely injured, and taken to the Homeopathic Hospital and received medical treatment.

We to-speak attention of Glass Manufacturers to an advertisement of the sale by the Sheriff, of "Star Glass Works" at Norristown, near Philadelphia. These works are among the most extensive and complete in the country.

Mary Ann Smith was sent to the Home of the Friendless, yesterday, by Mayor Brush. She was picked up the evening previous on the Southside, and has been left under the care of her parents, who occupy a miserable hovel, in squalor and filth, in the Third ward, Allegheny.

Dominico Bottigerondo—Alderman Taylor this morning committed, for trial in the absence of Margaret Kennedy, charged on oath of Mary Collins with assault and battery. The parties are Italians, and Marguerite, one of the witnesses that Margaret, contrary to the statute in such case made and provided, caught her by the hair, pulled her down and pulled her hair out. Accused arrested and held for a hearing.

Assault and Battery.—An information was made before Deputy Mayor Nicholls, yesterday morning, charging Charles Steel, a boy of about fourteen years of age, with assault and battery, committed on Caroline Gardner, a little girl of the same neighborhood. The prosecutor alleges that the accused wantonly and maliciously threw a lump of coal with force at his daughter, striking her on the forehead and inflicting serious injuries. A warrant has been issued.

His Honor Judge Sterrett, has been elected by the Local Board of Highland School District, to represent the District in the Central Board in securing the services of such an abundantly capable, the District honors itself, and the Judge only increases our admiration for himself in accepting the appointment. Highland School District, (East Liberty) stands second to none, and the citizens of that vicinity are justly proud of its constitution.

County of the Peace and Amenit.—John C Koch, a resident of the Fifteenth Ward, appeared before Deputy Mayor Nicholls, yesterday and entered into recognizance in the sum of $300 for his appearance at next hearing, to keep the peace, and not with assault and battery. He also had a warrant issued against some weeks ago, threatened to kill him, and that on Tuesday evening he assaulted him, knocking him down and kicked him about the body. Warrants have been issued in both cases.

Convention.—In our report of the South side fire in which we yesterday noticed the loss of a horse belonging to Mr. Steagel, the superintendent of the water-works, who says that the horse was not killed outright, as we inferred in a note from Mr. G. Steagel, the superintendent of the water-works, who says that the horse was not killed outright, as we inferred in a note from Mr. G. Steagel, the superintendent of the water-works, who says that the horse has not been stopped off at any time for at least nine months. We are glad to make the correction on authority so unquestionable.

The Westover Torrance, the unfortunate contestant of McLaughlin for the purse of $1,000 and the champion belt, started for Detroit from Titusville, on Tuesday. Before the departure McLaughlin generously sent him $100, and gave him an order on the stakeholder for the sum of $200, his share of the money. This was entirely voluntary on the part of the Major, who was clearly entitled to the stakes, under the rigid rules of the association governing it, but was unwilling to take advantage of his friend's misfortune.

The Cantata Society will give two concerts at Library Hall, on the 16th and 18th inst. The Society is now stronger than ever before, numbering, as it does, over seventy performers. Among the gems to be given are, "O Come, Let us Sing," "Christmas Bells," "Christmas," and a composition by our fellow townsman James Ebbert. It is entitled "Morning and Evening Bells," and is the work of one of the lady members of the society, who will take the leading part. It is said to be a beautiful composition, and will be well rendered by the society.

False Pretenses.—Christian Mascher is a house builder, whether carpenter or brick-layer, we did not learn, and was yesterday accused on oath of George Hoffman with obtaining money under false pretenses. The complainant stated that the accused built a house for him at various times, received the money as the work progressed, to liquidate bills for material furnished. Among other sums, he received $12 with which to buy a certain glass bill, and which, as is alleged, he failed to apply to the purpose. A warrant was granted for the arrest of the accused.

A Bad Case.—Mrs. Rose Bradford yesterday made oath before Alderman Johnson, accusing her husband, James Bradford, of assault and battery. She alleges that James is in the habit, for two years past, of giving her a drubbing at least once a week, often so severe as to cause discoloring to the skin. He is now locked up at the house for three or four weeks at a time. She further alleges that, although he is a plumber, and is well paid for his wages, he has contributed but about fifty dollars in the period mentioned to the support of the family. Warrant granted.

Arrest of the Seventeenth Ward. Warrant issued.

The Pilgrim Sold

To John Presbyterian Mission Church for Saturday next. Two exhibitions of these superb paintings at 2:30 P. M. and 8 o'clock in the evening. Don't forget that it has been purchased outright for the day, and therefore the entire proceeds go to the church. There is a debt upon the church that must be paid by the 18th inst., and simply going to see the Pilgrim on Saturday, instead of some other day, they will be assisting in the good work. Tickets good for either afternoon or evening.

Water Commissioner's Pay Roll.

The following shows the amount for which warrants were ordered by the Water Committee of Pittsburgh Council for expenses of January.

Water Extension	$28,334 67
" Commission	1,239 02
Bonds Per Roll and Miscel. Exp.	5,561 32
Total	$35,154 97

Personal.

Mr. O. P. Anderson, a colored gentleman of Michigan who was one of those who accompanied the martyr John Brown on his memorable expedition to Harper's Ferry, is in town. Mr. Anderson did good service on the Stump, and otherwise in Michigan during the Lincoln and Grant campaigns, and in subsequent State election canvasses. He is a fine specimen of a man, over six feet tall, a devoted Republican and a good speaker. He will probably be induced to deliver a public address during his stay in town.

Believe the Sufferers.

We will contribute each day for eight days, commencing Friday, February 10th, and ending Saturday, February 18th, 25 per cent of our sales to the Relief Fund for the sufferers by the late South Pittsburgh fire.

WM. M. ELIAS & BRO.
Original Dollar Store, No. 76 Fifth avenue, opposite the postoffice.

J. A. WRIGHT, Cashier.
Book-keeper.

The money will be deposited each following day with the Exchange National Bank of Pittsburgh.

A Clothing Thief.

A well-dressed and apparently respectable man was arrested last evening by Officer John Moore on Smithfield street, on a charge of stealing a suit of cloth from the store of Christopher Kaufman & Co. He entered the store ostensibly to make a purchase, but it is said, and after he left the cloth was missing. He was followed to the banking house of Smithfield street a few hours afterwards, when he saw the man and had him arrested. The name of the "fly" officer gave his name as Augustus Koch. The roll was in his possession. He had a hand made coat, which was recognized and found to be one of several rolls of cloth. It was discovered by a bill of lading that he had shipped a trunk of clothing to Indianapolis. Under the circumstances the Mayor thought it best to commit him for a hearing.

Amusements.

Pittsburgh Opera House.—Manager Canning, and we suppose Mr. Coleman, too, are entitled to great credit for the manner in which the plays in the new theatre are put upon the stage. The scenery, costumes, etc., are all new, and managed by one thing of the kind we ever witnessed. The sublime creations of Shakespeare can always be pleasant to look upon, but especially so when there is nice discrimination and judgment are called in their behalf. Of Mr. Booth's great performance of the character of Iago, we cannot speak in terms of too much admiration. He is simply perfect in the part, and exhibits in this, as he does in all his impersonations, a careful study and analysis of the part, which can only be equalled by his consummate ability in his profession. Miss Mary Keene as Desdemona gave great satisfaction. Mr. Gotthold as Othello, was very creditable. The same can be said of Mr. Gosson as Cassio, and Mr. Irving as Roderigo. Indeed, we thought we never saw the piece so well rendered.

Tremble's Varieties.—The attractions at this popular resort continue to draw the crowding crowded houses. The great New York Ethiopian Troupe are author of themselves, and the Judge only increases our admiration for himself in accepting the appointment. Highland School District, (East Liberty) stands second to none, and the citizens of that vicinity are justly proud of its constitution.

Grocery of the Peace and Amenit.—John C Koch, a resident of the Fifteenth Ward, appeared before Deputy Mayor Nicholls, yesterday and entered into recognizance in the sum of $300 for his appearance at next hearing, to keep the peace, and not with assault and battery. He also had a warrant issued against some weeks ago, threatened to kill him, and that on Tuesday evening he assaulted him, knocking him down and kicked him about the body. Warrants have been issued in both cases.

ALLEGHENY CITY FINANCES.

Meeting of the Finance Committee—New Clerk Chosen—The Appropriations Made—A Gratifying Exhibit for the Tax-Payers—Taxes Reduced Some Seventy Per Cent.

The Finance Committee of Allegheny Councils held their regular monthly meeting Tuesday evening, at the City Treasurer's office. As that was the time for deciding upon the appropriations there was a full attendance of the members, in addition to the Chairmen of the majority of the Committees, who were present by invitation.

Chairman J. W. Hall of the Second Ward presided.

Mr. Phillips stated that the Clerk, Mr. D. Macferran, desired to resign the position in favor of Mr. Wm. M. Porter, City Controller, who from his official position was somewhat more acquainted with the books.

Mr. Phillips, while regretting that Mr. Macferran had thought best to resign, paid a high compliment to him for his faithfulness in the past, and nominated Mr. Porter, as suggested, whom he felt pleased to recommend as the Clerk of the Board, and qualified in every respect to fill it with satisfaction.

The committee accepted Mr. Macferran's resignation and elected Mr. Porter to fill the vacancy.

They then proceeded to consider the matter of appropriations and tax levies for the ensuing year. The aim of each member seemed to be a reduction, in every possible way, and after a thorough conference this object was attained in the ordinance which we herewith append. Heretofore we reproduce a part of the ordinance for last year, for which a comparison may be made. From this it will be seen that the reduction of the mills has been heavy, which, in effect, is a reduction of one-fifth, or nearly $60,000. Under such circumstances the ordinance, as follows, will be pleasant reading matter to Allegheny taxpayers.

AN ORDINANCE

Levying a City, Poor, Business, and Sewerage Tax for the year 1871, and establishing the rates of Water Rents, and appropriating the Revenues arising therefrom.

SECTION 1. *Be it Enacted*, by the Select and Common Council of the City of Allegheny and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same: That a tax on all property, real and personal, assessed and collected from the persons, professions, trades and occupations and of the city of Allegheny, made taxable, a tax of ten (10) mills on the county valuation for the use of the city aforesaid, and five (5) mills on the county valuation, exclusive of improvements, for sewerage purposes; also three (3) mills on the dollar for the support of the poor of the city; also there is assessed and levied for the present year a tax of one (1) mill on the dollar for the use of said city on the amount of the annual sales of all goods, wares and merchandise, and upon all articles exposed for sale or commerced sold in the city, whether sold by auction or otherwise: Provided that all persons whose sales do not amount to one thousand ($1000) dollars shall be exempt.

SEC. 2. And it is hereby further enacted, That the ordinance amending the seventeenth section of chapter seventeen increasing the rates of water rents twenty-five (25) per cent, and the same is hereby reenacted in all its parts and provisions, except the rate of metre measure, which shall remain as it is by the ordinance passed the 25th day of February, 1867.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That section fifteen of the ordinance passed the 13th day of February, 1860, fixing the rate of Vehicle License, be and the same is re-enacted in all its parts and provisions.

SEC. 4. That all the receipts arising from taxes, water rents, markets, fines, and forfeitures and all other sources, together with moneys in the hands of the treasurer not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same are appropriated to the following purposes:

No. 1	Salaries	$ 22,775 00
" 2	Interest	75,000 00
" 3	Fire Department	23,000 00
" 4	Printing	4,000 00
" 5	Streets and bridges	28,500 00
" 6	Wharves and Landings	6,000 00
" 7	Surveys	1,000 00
" 8	Police	36,500 00
" 9	Contingent Fund	21,050 00
" 10	Proceeds of 3 mill poor tax	
" 11	Water Fund	37,304 00
" 12	Outstanding warrants	1,122 50
" 13	Gas	8,000 00
" 14	Sinking Fund	25,000 00
" 15	Wharf bonds	1,000 00
" 16	City Property	12,000 00
Total		$271,975 50

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

City tax	$ 75,000 00
Business tax	14,000 00
Water tax	90,000 00
Markets	7,281 00
Weigh scales	600 00
Wood and bark	1,000 00
Vehicle license	5,000 00
Sale of ferrules	500 00
Fines and forfeitures	1,000 00
Ground rents	2,919 75
Railroads	3,573 41
Delinquent taxes of 1870	28,000 00
Due from various persons	3,382 56
Total	$271,975 50

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1870.

No. 1	Salaries	$ 13,350 00
" 2	Interest	75,000 00
" 3	Fire Engines	20,000 00
" 4	Printing	4,200 00
" 5	Streets	23,000 00
" 6	Wharves and landings	2,500 00
" 7	Surveys	1,700 00
" 8	Police	31,562 50
" 9	Contingent fund	49,555 24
" 10	Proceeds 3 mill poor tax	
" 11	Water rents	33,180 00
" 12	Outstanding warrants	16,185 00
" 13	Gas	8,000 00
" 14	Sinking Fund	25,000 00
" 15	Wharf bonds	
" 16	City property	12,000 00
Total		$ 289,550 88

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

City Tax	$ 85,000 00
Business Tax	14,000 00
Water Rents	95,000 00
Markets	7,000 00
Weigh Scales	600 00
Wood and Bark	1,000 00
Vehicle License	8,500 00
Measuring Boards	500 00
Sale of Ferrules	1,000 00
Fines and Forfeitures	2,500 00
Lot Regulations	1,000 00
Railroads	3,000 00
Railroads	5,000 00
Delinquent taxes for 1869	44,727 14
Due from Collectors for 1868	1,653 31
Due from various persons for 1869	3,572 34
Total	$289,850 00

The ordinance as given above, for the ensuing year, of course has yet to be ratified by Councils, and may perhaps be changed, but we learned privately yesterday that some of the members thought it better to make the tax levy for the mills, the same as 1870, so that the city might have a balance on hand at the end of the year, and not be short, as is at present the case. Whether this will be done or not remains with Councils to-night.

The ordinance, as above, was had decided upon by the committee at their meeting, and is so far official.

As it stands, it certainly needs no comment upon the financial skill and efficiency with which the affairs of our city are managed, and attests that so long as such management is the front all will be well.

"THE UNEXPENDED BALANCES."

In this connection it may not be uninteresting to note that Mr. George Comey, of the Third ward, and one of the most efficient members of the late Councils, has prepared the draft of a bill for the approval of Councils and afterward to be forwarded to the Legislature, providing for the disposition of the unexpended balances of the city, to three depositaries. Banks which shall be the three highest and best bidders. The plan will be similar to that in Pittsburgh.

In addition he has attached a clause requiring all officers having in their hands the quarterly statement of their fines to the Controller, and to pay over the amount due the city, before the latter returns are made.

It is calculated that the revenue of the city by this act can be increased several thousand dollars per year, which will be paid by the banks simply going to see the Pilgrim on Saturday, instead of some other day, they will be assisting in the good work. Tickets good for either afternoon or evening.

Fenelon.—Our talented fellow citizen Fred. J. Willing will open places on our table a beautiful new song for the piano entitled "Fenelon," and Come," and dedicated to Mrs. C. S. Bradley, of this City. It is neatly printed, and the sentiment is very fine. We believe this to be the finest song yet furnished by the gifted author.

THE COURTS.

U. S. Court—Judge McCandless.

WEDNESDAY, February 8.—On the motion of District Attorney Swoope, Geo. W. Ingram, Esq., was duly qualified and admitted to practice in this court.

The first case taken up was that of the United States vs. H. W. Cimiotti, pawnbroker. The defendant was charged with violating the revenue law by failing to stamp pawn tickets issued by him. By agreement of counsel, a verdict for the United States for $200 was rendered by the jury.

The case of the United States vs. Mary C. Mouver, alias Rendlor, alias Watora, charged with perjury in falsely swearing to a voucher for a pension, was called up, but on motion postponed until Thursday.

The next case called up was that of the U. S. vs. Charles Frederick, of Nescopec, Luzerne Co., indicted for passing counterfeit money. Some five or six witnesses were called, who testified that he had passed one twenty and two ten dollar counterfeit notes, the tens being on the Central Bank of Rome, and the twenty on the Utica National Bank. No witnesses were called on the part of the defence. Verdict guilty.

The Grand Jury returned the following bills:

U. S. vs. Philip H. Kraft, tobacco manufacturer, indicted for violating the revenue laws.

U. S. vs. Fred. S. Ely and John Felter, indicted for carrying on the business of wholesale liquor dealers without paying the special tax.

U. S. vs. Henry Lutes, indicted for failing to pay the special tax as retail liquor dealer.

U. S. vs. Philip H. Kraft, charged with emptying certain casks without effacing revenue stamps.

True bills were also found against several attorneys for failing to pay the special tax imposed.

ILLEGAL VOTING.

The next case taken up was that of Patrick Whalen, charged with false representation of citizenship and feloniously issue of a certificate of naturalization. The defendant was by Marshall Swartzwelder, Esq., appeared for the defendant, and District Attorney Swoope for the Government.

By request of Counsel the defendant was placed on trial, on both indictments, before the jury.

District Attorney Swoope opened the case, stating that on the 11th day of October, 1859, in Uniontown, Patrick Whalen presented himself at the poll-with a certificate of naturalization for Patrick O'Flaherty; swore he was the Patrick indicated; that he had paid his taxes and was entitled to vote, and voted; that when asked his representations were all false, as the same certificate had been voted upon in the morning by the original Flaherty.

Mr. John Collins, the first witness, testified that on the 11th day of October, 1859, he was at the Uniontown borough election polls; was unwell and had been admitted inside as a privileged person to be selected by the people. After dinner Patrick Whalen came to the window to vote. He gave his name as Patrick O'Flaherty. Mayor Cook was Judge of Election, turned to the register and found that there was but one Patrick O'Flaherty on the list and here Nutt and McCarthy, of Philadelphia, were required to prove his residence. Then he had a man to swear to the identity of the certificate set out, but the man not being a resident of the district himself, his affirmation was void. He was then sworn and examined, and the witness to this was Patrick O'Flaherty himself, he who had voted in the morning. The prisoner was then asked his name and residence, and gave both names as Patrick O'Flaherty, *alias* Patrick Whalen, and said he had lived in Uniontown borough for nearly two years. He was then asked if he was not naturalized, but refused to answer, saying he had come here to vote for Pat. O'Flaherty recorded.

J. Means, Judge of Election, sworn—Patrick Whalen, the prisoner, voted in the name of Pat. O'Flaherty, and presented a naturalization paper in that name. The real Patrick O'Flaherty was then sworn, and voted on the same paper in the morning.

Mr. Collins recalled—Patrick Flaherty *alias* Whalen said they had both been naturalized the same day. Mr. Searight said he thought these were the two men whom he had naturalized, but afterwards learned he was under a mistake. At the time of voting Patrick had a dram ahead. [Laughter.]

Patrick Flaherty sworn, and testified that he had known Patrick Whalen for about four months, and that his name was Patrick O'Flaherty. He had known the original O'Flaherty for more than four years.

Mr. Swartzwelder—Is it a fact that his name has been changed by the Legislature.

Witness—No sir. [Laughter.]

Mr. Swartzwelder—Might not his name have been Patrick Whalen O'Flaherty.

Witness—[Shaking his head.] Oh no sir, I think not. [Laughter.]

THE ARGUMENT.

The testimony for the government here closed.

Mr. Swartzwelder then opened for the defence, and contended that they had only to weave a defence from the testimony offered. He then ran over the points, and argued that it did not use the term "felonious" and yet the defendant was charged with a felony. The only question was, did he vote, and not what he had to answer.

Then the evidence did not indicate that the defendant was the man who voted as Patrick O'Flaherty.

The Court—Oh, yes there is. We have pointed out by the witness directly.

Mr. Swartzwelder—Well, then, I didn't take particular notice of the witness. It has a better opportunity than I have to observe.

Mr. Swartzwelder then continued, urging that naturalization papers were not to be found in the ballot-box, but the jury should not in their zeal in a good cause convict a man of another crime, and voted that he had been his representations were all false, as the same certificate had been voted upon in the morning by the original Flaherty.

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The attorney proceeded then to particularly warn the jury against the eloquence of the counsel for the defence, and to call their attention to a sort of "mental mosaic" (laughter), capable of picking up a piece here and there and making a case out of the fragments, which closed his argument.

District Attorney Swoope in reply read the law, and showed that the indictment was framed in exact accordance with its provisions, "its very words," and pronounced it to be erroneous, because it did not contain the word "felonious."

He then said he was the legal representative of the government which had given men like the defendant, privileges and liberties of which they could not dream in other land under the sun; and then the government demanded that they should abide the law. The law prohibited, Patrick O'Flaherty, *alias* Patrick Whalen, had perjured himself and then voted illegally under the name of Patrick O'Flaherty. It had been proven that there was but one Patrick O'Flaherty on the list, that the defendant was not that man, but had represented himself as such and voted in that name. The records showed that he was not registered and had not the right in the district; that he had used a naturalization paper that was not his own, and by act and voice and oath had violated the laws of the land, and therefore stood amenable to those laws.

The attorney further urged that punishment of such men, as the perjury criminals was necessary if the purity of the ballot-box was to be preserved, and the glorious privilege enjoyed by the American citizen made a blessing instead of a curse.

Judge McCandless charged the jury briefly referring to the great frauds which had often times committed upon the ballot, and the necessity for stringent action. They had heard the evidence, the accused had been brought up for trial in due form and in a legal way, and it was for them to decide upon his guilt or innocence.

The jury then retired, and after a brief absence with a verdict of guilty. Sentence deferred.

Adjourned.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

WEDNESDAY, February 8.—The first case taken up this morning was that of Sarah Clark vs. Henry Mosley, et al. This was an action to recover for boarding. The jury found for plaintiff in the sum of $124.45.

In the case of Hutchinson vs. Ray & Campbell, previously reported, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $1,589.53.

The next case taken up was that of F. Schmidter vs. David R. McIntyre's administrator. Action on a promissory note. On trial.

BUILDINGS STATISTICS.

Building Inspector's Annual Report—Operations in His Department.

Yesterday the City Building Inspector, R. M. Reed, Esq., filed his first annual report of operations in his Department with Controller McIlvaine. The paper shows the following statistics of building permits issued by the Inspector:

Ward.	Brick	Frame.	Add'ns & alter'ns.	Total.	Estimated value.
1	12	1	7	20	$ 66,552
2	18	0	5	23	81,500
3	12	0	5	17	479,425
4	12	0	14	26	83,665
5	9	0	2	11	13,625
6	34	1	9	44	54,225
7	15	0	7	22	59,047
8	19	0	4	23	36,855
9	5	0	6	11	18,300
10	3	0	6	9	13,800
11	35	0	5	40	90,080
12	60	8	8	76	76,960
13	61	9	8	78	61,850
14	23	23	4	50	197,675
15	22	14	11	49	75,056
16	22	14	7	43	77,475
17	79	74	22	175	188,695
18	4	9	0	13	14,625
19	6	18	2	26	28,785
20	17	14	8	39	88,310
21	5	24	1	30	56,650
22	5	24	1	30	28,850
23	5	11	1	17	34,350
Total	423	325	139	887	$1,861,356

There were 13 buildings condemned and taken down, 15 condemned and repaired, 13 chimneys and fire-walls condemned and repaired.

MONTHLY RECEIPTS.

1870.		1870.	
February	$380 50	August	$460 00
March	320 00	September	360 00
April	511 50	October	740 00
May	360 50	November	371 00
June	357 50	December	224 00
July	400 50	1871.	
		January	88 00
Total			$3,619 50

This amount was paid into the City Treasury at sundry times.

"Sir, $70 Wood Sewing Machine is decidedly the best Sewing Machine on exhibition. Its merits are: 1. Simplicity of construction. 2. Elegance of model and finish. 3. Economy and noiseless arrangement for adjusting the tension. 3. A first-class noiseless feed, and device for regulating the same to suit length of stitch. 4. Being constructed under a thorough system, in case of accident any of its parts can be easily duplicated. 5. Made of the best materials. We therefore award them *the best medal and diploma*, and would further add that this machine, in our opinion, is better than any of its kind known to us.—*Report by the American Institute, New York, 1870.* John Biggert & Son, No. 116 Market street, are agents for this vicinity.

THE TITUSVILLE TRAGEDY.

A Curious Chain of Evidence—Did Henry C. Whitford Assassinate James S. Wisner?—Was Revenge the Cause?—A Prisoner who Would Cause the Editor of the Erie *Dispatch* to Cut the Heart Out" of Another Man.

We take the following interesting sketch of the arrest of H. C. Whitford, the alleged assassin of James S. Wisner, from the Erie *Dispatch* of the 7th inst.:

Henry C. Whitford, the man now in confinement in Erie county jail, was arrested on Saturday night last by Detective Walter H. Smith. He is charged with murdering James S. Wisner, at Titusville, on the night of the 29th of January. At one o'clock this morning, the hour we write, we have no space for the details of the mysterious tragedy. They have been presented very fully in our columns. Our present purpose is with the facts that point strongly to Henry C. Whitford as the murderer.

On Thursday last Whitford came to this city. Detective Smith had been looking for him ever since the murder occurred. He readily ascertained that Whitford was at his brother-in-law's residence, and watched. Whitford wanted a drink; the officer knew a good place. The two walked out Fifth street, and into the jail yard. Until then Whitford did not know for certain that he was under arrest. The officer took him to the jail yard, into the jail office, and then Whitford walked in. He wanted lodgings, wanted to go to bed immediately, and said he was going to stay in the city over night. The officer's suspicions were communicated to the tenants of the house. It was arranged that the doors should be locked and the windows fastened to prevent Whitford's escape.

This was Thursday night. At four o'clock Friday morning Whitford stole out of the house. He went to Rawle, Noble & Co.'s blast furnace, and passed himself off for one Barnard. Barnard had been working for him, he had loaned money to Barnard, in September, as one of the three who were criminally intimate with his wife. Barnard replied that he was and requested that he be kept in custody. Later he sent another dispatch stating that the real name was Barnhardt, of Philadelphia, would be here yesterday, and asking that the prisoner be kept until they would arrive. Mr. John Rawle, Jr., arrived and at once identified the prisoner as the man they were looking for, and presented a warrant for his arrest, which was countersigned by Mayor Brush.

HABEAS CORPUS.

It was the intention of Officers Nutt and McCarthy to proceed to Philadelphia with their prisoner last night, and they were making preparations to that end, when John Rex, Esq., who with Messrs. McCarthy and Moreland had been employed as counsel by the prisoner, arrived and served a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued by Judge Stowe, for the reason that the warrant was informal, the word "oath" being omitted. The case was made returnable at ten o'clock this morning. Harris was then re-committed to the lock-up to await the hearing.

HE ACKNOWLEDGES HIS IDENTITY.

Subsequently Officer McCarthy had an interview with him in his cell, when he admitted that he was the party whom they sought, and said: "Tell my friends to send me some more money for me, as I feel dayright will be shut off for some time to come." In order to prevent the possibility of the escape of the prisoner the officers telegraphed to have an amended warrant sent for, which it is expected will arrive here this morning.

UNDER THE WHEELS.

Death of an Allegheanian—Run Over by the Cars—A School Boy Severely Injured—A Strange Story of Infanticide.

Tuesday morning a resident of Allegheny named James McClany met with an accident near Bellair, Ohio, which resulted in his death. He was coming home on the cars, and near the place indicated endeavored to step from one car to another while the train was in motion. As he did so his foot slipped and he fell with his right leg resting on the track. It was in an instant crushed and almost torn from the body.

He was picked up as soon as discovered, and surgeons summoned, who amputated the bruised parts of the limb yet remaining. The patient seemed to undergo the operation very well, but after it was performed he began to sink, and in a few hours died.

His remains were brought home yesterday afternoon for interment. The deceased was an industrious mechanic, and married, with his parents on Cedar avenue, Allegheny.

Another instance of the great danger of

JUMPING UPON RAILROAD TRAINS

in motion, was given yesterday afternoon by an accident which occurred to a little boy in Allegheny.

Jehendad, August Smith by name, was coming home from school, in the Eighth ward, with his books under his arm, in company with a number of his companions, when the Kittanning train on the West Pennsylvania Railroad passed along near the tannery of Groetzinger & Sons. Several of the boys jumped on board, but young Smith was not so fortunate and missed his hold. He fell under the wheels, which passed over and almost severed his right leg. By some means he managed to crawl to one side of the track and

LAY THERE SCREAMING

when Officer Geay came along and observed the situation. He had the bleeding limb in a stretcher procured, and by this time the accident had become known to the conductor of the train, who came back to investigate. The boy was taken to his home, No. 14 Madison avenue, where Dr. Alcorn performed the necessary amputation. His prospects for life will recover.

It is said that there were several men working in the vicinity, who paid no attention to the cries of the boy, and went on with their employment as though such a sufferer were within a thousand miles. Can this be true?

BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

Meeting Yesterday—An Organization Effected.

Yesterday afternoon, in pursuance of the Act of Assembly relating thereto, the members of the Board of Guardians of the Poor holding over, and the members elect, met at their office on Fourth avenue.

The following members were present: Messrs. Morgan, Bausman, Weitzer, Hays, Hartley, and Shaw of the old Board, and Morrow, Kincaid, Arthurs, Torrens and Smythe, members elect.

The meeting was organized by calling Mr. Hartley to the chair, and the appointment of Secretary was passed over.

Messrs. S. T. Kincaide and W. C. Smythe, members elect, from the Select Council, and Robert Arthurs and John Torrens, members of the same valueless character, unworthy of credence, unworthy of sober thought, save in the direction of regret that so shameless a prostitution of the public press.

LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS

Issued to Citizens of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, for the Week Ending Tuesday, February 7th, 1871, and Bearing That Date. Reported Officially for the Chronicle From the Office of Messrs. Hill & Ellsworth, No. 214 G street, Washington, D. C., Solicitors of Patents and Counselors in Patent Cases, From Whom All Information Regarding Patents Can Be Obtained.

111,507. Spark Arrester. F. A. Andrews, Phila., Pa.

111,508. Fence; H. M. Barber, Franklin Station, Ohio.

111,509. Corn Planter. L. Becker, Jackson Township, Pa.

111,511. Apparatus for Oiling Feltoes, Spokes, etc. P. E. Bomby, Espy, Pa.

111,512. Cooking Stove. J. B. Cromley and A. E. Chamberlin, Cincinnati, Ohio, assignees Chamberlin & Co., same place.

111,525. Funnel. T. P. Edwards, Hamilton, Pa.

111,528 Bedstead Fastenings. S. Goetz, Reed's Mill's, Ohio.

111,529. Invertible Trough. F. J. Goldsmith, Concord, assignor of one-half his right to P. F. Young, Painesville, Ohio.

111,532. Machine for Boring Posts. J. R. Grang, Idaville, Pa.

111,536. Gas Meter. S. Hollabaugh and T. W. Letts, Mount Union, Pa.

111,542. Boiler Tube Plug. T. La Blanc, Phila., Pa.

111,562. Churn. Wm. Parks, Meadville, Pa.

111,571. Ratchet Coupling for Barges, etc. W. W. Patterson and E. Bishop, Pittsburgh, Pa.

111,575. Riveting Machine. Wm. Sellers, Phila., Pa.

111,582. Pulley. S. A. Smith, Phila., Pa., assignor to Orerson and Smith, same place.

111,584. Brake for Railway Cars. C. W. Tierney, Altoona, Pa.

111,585. Wash Board. W. Todd, Allegheny, Pa.

111,590. Lubricator for Loose Pulleys. S. Uebele, Phila., Pa.

111,591. Railway Car Brake. J. E. Weaver, Lancaster, Pa.

111,596. Dreadnaught Steam Generator. S. L. Wiggand, Phila., Pa.

111,601. Water Wheel. J. P. Allen, Springfield, Ohio.

111,605. Feather Renovator. J. A. Bell, Tyrone, Pa., assignor to himself and H. Z. Bell, same place.

111,610. Stairway. C. S. Close, Philadelphia, Pa.

111,619. Saw. H. Disston and T. O. Hill, assignees to A. Disston & Son, same place.